

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

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1. A method for treating cancer in a mammal, comprising:
isolating an urine isolate comprising molecules larger than about 1000 daltons
from a mammal with cancer; and
administering an effective amount of the urine isolate to said mammal with
cancer.
2. The method of Claim 1 wherein said cancer is a solid tumor.
3. The method of Claim 1 wherein said administration is by injection.
4. The method of Claim 3 wherein said injection is selected from the group
consisting of intra-muscularly, intravenously, intradermally, subcutaneously, and
intralymphatically.
5. The method of Claim 3 wherein said injection is into the tumor itself.
6. The method of Claim 1 wherein said mammal is a human.
7. The method of Claim 1 wherein said isolation of said urine isolate
comprises: collecting about 1000 to about 10,000 mls of urine from said mammal
with cancer, filtering the urine to remove particulate matter, and concentrating the
proteins larger than about 1000 daltons.
8. The method of Claim 6, wherein said concentrating comprises placing
the filtered urine in a concentrator equipped with a 1000 dalton filter cartridge.
9. The method of Claim 1, wherein said urine isolate comprises molecules
larger than about 5,000 daltons.
10. The method of Claim 1, wherein said urine isolate comprises molecules
larger than about 10,000 daltons.
11. The method of Claim 10, wherein said urine isolate comprises molecules
smaller than about 60,000 daltons.
12. The method of Claim 1, wherein said urine isolate comprises molecules
larger than about 100,000 daltons.
13. The method of Claim 1, wherein said urine isolate comprises molecules
larger than about 1000 and smaller than about 1,000,000 daltons.

14. The method of Claim 1, wherein said urine isolate comprises molecules larger than about 3000 and smaller than about 100,000 daltons.

15. The method of Claim 1, wherein said urine isolate comprises molecules larger than about 10,000 and smaller than about 50,000 daltons.

5 16. The method of Claim 1, further comprising administering an effective amount of an immune-stimulating compound.

17. The method of Claim 16 wherein said immune-stimulating compound is an adjuvant.

10 18. The method of Claim 16 wherein said immune-stimulating compound is a heat shock protein.

19. The method of Claim 16 wherein said immune-stimulating compound is a bacterial cell wall extract.

15 20. A method for treating cachexia in a mammal, comprising:
isolating a urine isolate comprising molecules larger than about 1000 daltons from a mammal with cancer; and
administering an effective amount of the sterile urine isolate to a mammal with cachexia.

21. The method of Claim 20 wherein said cancer is a solid tumor.

22. The method of Claim 20 wherein said administration is by injection.

20 23. The method of Claim 22 wherein said injection is selected from the group consisting of intra-muscularly, intravenously, intradermally, subcutaneously, and intralymphatically.

24. The method of Claim 22 wherein said injection is into the tumor itself.

25. The method of Claim 20 wherein said mammal is a human.

25 26. The method of Claim 20 wherein said isolation of said sterile urine isolate comprises: collecting about 1000 to about 10,000 mls of urine from said mammal with cancer, filtering the urine to remove particulate matter, and concentrating the proteins larger than about 1000 daltons.

30 27. The method of Claim 26, wherein said concentrating comprises placing the filtered urine in a concentrator equipped with a 1000 dalton filter cartridge.

28. The method of Claim 20 wherein said cachexia is due to cancer or AIDS.

29. The method of Claim 20, wherein said urine isolate comprises molecules larger than about 10,000 daltons and smaller than about 100,000 daltons.

30. The method of Claim 20, wherein said urine isolate comprises molecules larger than about 10,000 daltons and smaller than about 40,000 daltons.

5 31. The method of Claim 20, further comprising administering an effective amount of an immune-stimulating compound.

32. The method of Claim 31 wherein said immune-stimulating compound is an adjuvant.

10 33. The method of Claim 31 wherein said immune-stimulating compound is a heat shock protein.

34. The method of Claim 31 wherein said immune-stimulating compound is a bacterial cell wall extract.

15 35. A method for the treatment of cancer in a mammal, comprising:
isolating a urine isolate comprising molecules larger than about 1000 daltons from a mammal with cancer; and
co-culturing antigen-presenting cells (APCs) with the urine isolate; and
reinfusing an effective amount of the APCs or exosomes from the APCs into the mammal with cancer.

20 36. The method of Claim 35 wherein said APCs are isolated from the mammal with cancer.

37. The method of Claim 35 wherein said APCs are dendritic cells.

38. The method of Claim 35 wherein said cancer is a solid tumor.

39. The method of Claim 35 wherein said reinfusion is by injection.

25 40. The method of Claim 39 wherein said injection is selected from the group consisting of intra-muscularly, intravenously, intradermally, subcutaneously, and intralymphatically.

41. The method of Claim 39 wherein said injection is into the tumor itself.

42. The method of Claim 35 wherein said mammal is a human.

30 43. The method of Claim 35 wherein said isolation of said sterile urine isolate comprises: collecting about 1000 to about 10,000 mls of urine from said

mammal with cancer, filtering the urine to remove particulate matter, and concentrating the proteins larger than about 1000 daltons.

44. The method of Claim 35, wherein said concentrating comprises placing the filtered urine in a concentrator equipped with a 1000 dalton filter cartridge.

45. The method of Claim 35, wherein said urine isolate comprises molecules larger than about 10,000 daltons and smaller than about 100,000 daltons.

46. The method of Claim 45, wherein said urine isolate comprises molecules larger than about 40,000 daltons and smaller than about 100,000 daltons.

47. The method of Claim 46, wherein said urine isolate comprises molecules smaller than about 60,000 daltons and smaller than about 100,000 daltons.

48. The method of Claim 45, wherein said urine isolate comprises molecules larger than about 10,000 daltons and smaller than about 40,000 daltons.

49. The method of Claim 35, further comprising administering an effective amount of an immune-stimulating compound.

50. The method of Claim 49 wherein said immune-stimulating compound is an adjuvant.

51. The method of Claim 48 wherein said immune-stimulating compound is a heat shock protein.

52. The method of Claim 48 wherein said immune-stimulating compound is a bacterial cell wall extract.

53. A method for treating cachexia in mammals which comprises:
isolating molecules larger than about 1000 daltons from the urine of a mammal with cancer;

co-culturing APCs with the urine isolate; and

reinfusing an effective amount of the APCs into the mammal with cachexia.

54. The method of Claim 53 wherein said APCs are isolated from the mammal with cancer.

55. The method of Claim 53 wherein said APCs are dendritic cells.

56. The method of Claim 53 wherein said cancer is a solid tumor.

57. The method of Claim 53 wherein said reinfusion is by injection.

58. The method of Claim 57 wherein said injection is selected from the group consisting of intra-muscularly, intravenously, intradermally, subcutaneously, and intralymphatically.

59. The method of Claim 53 wherein said injection is into the tumor itself.

5 60. The method of Claim 53 wherein said mammal is a human.

61. The method of Claim 53 wherein said isolation of said sterile urine isolate comprises: collecting about 1000 to about 10,000 mls of urine from said mammal with cancer, filtering the urine to remove particulate matter, and concentrating the proteins larger than about 1000 daltons.

10 62. The method of Claim 61, wherein said concentrating comprises placing the filtered urine in a concentrator equipped with a 1000 dalton filter cartridge.

63. The method of Claim 53 wherein said cachexia is due to cancer or AIDS.

64. The method of Claim 53, wherein said urine isolate comprises molecules larger than about 10,000 daltons and smaller than about 100,000 daltons.

15 65. The method of Claim 53, wherein said urine isolate comprises molecules larger than about 10,000 daltons and smaller than about 40,000 daltons.

66. The method of Claim 53, further comprising administering an effective amount of an immune-stimulating compound.

20 67. The method of Claim 66 wherein said immune-stimulating compound is an adjuvant.

68. The method of Claim 66 wherein said immune-stimulating compound is a heat shock protein.

25 69. The method of Claim 66 wherein said immune-stimulating compound is a bacterial cell wall extract.

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